

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,

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Publisher: William Glasmann, Ogden, Utah.

Owners: William Glasmann has a ten-year lease on paper and plant which has several years yet to run.

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WM. GLASMANN,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of June, 1913.
(SEAL) T. R. O'CONNELLY,
Notary Public.

The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. It will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

WHEN A BOY STARTS
TO DRINK.

Twelve years ago a cheerful, bright young boy began work in a store in Ogden. He was industrious, of good habits and most obliging. Those who met him predicted a future. He was not afraid of work and never too tired to be other than courteous. Life held for him real joy.

Then he tasted strong drink. At first there was no evidence of dissipation, the drink simply adding to his good nature and leaving no impression. Finally his eyes began to lose their luster. The fine appearing youngster became careless in dress and less punctual at his work. After a time he quit his job. He sought other employment less irksome. He continued his drinking until there was scarcely a trace of his former self. Then, being naturally of fine sensibilities, he suddenly realized his hopelessness and ended all.

This is a plain, unvarnished story of the cost of dissipation. It is the sad recital of a young boy of great promise throwing himself away by failing to realize until too late that to drink a little may lead to heavy drinking, to disgrace, to melancholia, to a premature grave.

How many boys who, in their young manhood were prepossessing and full of promise, have gone the same way? Perhaps 100,000,000 graves would not cover the sorrows, and then, perhaps, as many more mounds of earth would not be enough to mark the broken hearts of mothers who, caressing those boys in infancy, dreamed of great joy to be theirs when baby, grown to full stature, should be everything good and praiseworthy.

These tragedies are tremendously impressive lessons, or at least they should be, to every boy to whom the world is new and full of mystery. They should be taken home by all boys. No boy can escape the horrors of a hell on earth if he starts to drink, unless a miracle be performed. Many of the best boys who ever made laughter ring through a home have blighted that same home by trying to do the impossible—drink and preserve their self-respect and health.

GO NORTH FROM OGDEN
TO IDAHO.

A Boise dispatch says information has been received from an authoritative source that the Western Pacific budget for 1914 includes plans for building into Boise Valley, but whether the extension is to be from "Salt Lake or some point in Nevada" is not indicated.

The Standard has more than once pointed out the possibilities in connection with a Denver & Rio Grande extension north into Idaho. Before the Western Pacific was built by the Gould system, this paper urged the Denver & Rio Grande people to build from Ogden to that wonderful valley of the Snake River, where more freight business originates each year than has been carried by the Western Pacific since its construction. But the Goulds were bent on going to the Pacific coast. Since then they have realized that to have covered the

territory north of Ogden would have been a better move.

There is only one route for the Gould system into Idaho and that is from Ogden through the grain districts of northern Utah into the heart of the farming district of the Snake River Valley. At Ogden, the Denver & Rio Grande is within 150 miles of Minidoka. The Gould road has constructed more than 150 miles of track to reach a single mining camp at the top of the Rocky mountains in Colorado. The Snake River Valley will be producing fruits, vegetables, grains, wool and meat when the richest mines now in operation are but forgotten holes in the ground.

A DRIVEWAY THAT WOULD
BECOME FAMOUS.

What a beautiful panorama is disclosed to one who, standing at the Ogden City reservoirs, looks westward over the city, the valley, the lake, to the mountains beyond! There is nothing more fascinating than that view of the grandeur of nature and the handiwork of man.

President L. W. Shurtliff must have been somewhere along that high line when he became possessed of the thought that one of the most delightful driveways in the world would be carved out of the foothills, by building a boulevard from the dugway at Uintah to the edge of Ogden canyon, with all the east and west streets of Ogden connecting therewith.

Anyone who sees Ogden from that vantage point east of the city will agree with Judge Shurtliff that the road would be incomparable in scenic attractiveness.

And the Judge's plan as to how the road should be built is excellent. He would have the people of Ogden and Weber county volunteer to do the work. Everybody would be invited to contribute in labor or money and it is estimated that the cost would not exceed \$50,000. Everybody would be given an opportunity to claim a part in making the highway.

The drive at first would be a well constructed dirt road, later to be macadamized. A firm, dustless road could be built out of the soil of the mountain side as there is much good road material following the water line from Uintah to Ogden canyon. The driveway would cling to the contour of the bench land to add diversity.

With the overland automobile travel growing to great proportions, the tourists could be directed at Uintah to enter Ogden by this new route, in order to give the stranger the most magnificent sight of a city nestled at the base of a mighty cliff and a valley covered with farms and fringed on the horizon with a shimmering lake and mountains so distant as to give a coloring of purple and blue to the whole picture of outdoor life.

First impressions, they say, are most enduring. That first glance at Ogden and environs would be captivatingly entrancing.

That road, if built, would be the best investment the people of Ogden could make as a pleasure drive for themselves and a gripping hold on the visitor by automobile. After the beauties of the drive were made known on the outside, tourists traveling by train would leave the cars at Uintah to take sightseeing autos over the boulevard to Ogden to catch their train at the Union Depot or to remain a day or two for further enjoyment.

The driveway on a summer's night would have its peculiar charm, with the lights of the city below blinking greetings to the stars peeping through the high crags of the Wasatch above. Why not such a driveway? It is feasible and could be constructed without burdening any one. And what a source of pleasure it would be!

WHEN THE FOURTH WAS
MURDEROUS

The last noisy celebration of the Fourth of July in Ogden cost the lives of two persons. Since then there has been a campaign against the use of fireworks on that day, with the result that only once since has a fatality been attributable to the manner of observing the nation's birth, and that was the death of a small boy by tetanus two years ago.

Statistics gathered by the life insurance companies are convincing that the old Fourth of July was a murderous day, made so by the blank cartridge pistol and fireworks. Here is a list of the dead and wounded for a period of ten years:

Year	Dead	Wounded	Total
1903	466	3983	4449
1904	183	3986	4169
1905	182	4994	5176
1906	158	5308	5466
1907	164	4249	4413
1908	162	5460	5622
1909	215	5092	5307

ILLINOIS SUFFRAGISTS PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR FULL FRANCHISE;
THEY'LL BE FACTOR IN NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, ANYWAY

Flushed with their recent success in the Illinois legislature, which granted them the right to vote for presidential electors and all municipal and some state officers, the suffragist leaders of Illinois plan an early campaign for the full franchise. In order to secure this, an amendment to the constitution will be necessary.

The women who were most instrumental in securing semi-suffrage and who probably will be the leaders in the next campaign are Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chicago woman lawyer.

Top, Mrs. Catherine Waugh (left) and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout. Bottom, Mrs. Antoinette Funk

1910	131	2792	2923
1911	57	1546	1603
1912	20	659	679

A drop from 466 dead and nearly four thousand wounded in 1903 to only 20 dead and 659 wounded last Independence day, means nothing more than that the prohibition of fireworks by nearly all the states has saved hundreds of lives of young Americans. The wonder is that the life lines of prevention were not thrown out thirty years ago. Had they been, ten thousand children would have been saved, many of them from the most awful deaths known to the medical practice.

Free Dance at Hermitage
Tonight.PROGRAM OF THE
DENTAL SOCIETY

The Dentists of Utah are meeting in Salt Lake today and tomorrow, with 125 members of the Utah association present.

The various committees for the meeting are as follows:
Officers in charge: W. J. Davis, president; W. G. Dalrymple, secretary.

Executive committee—George Francis Stehl, chairman; F. C. Fairweather, secretary; J. Boyd Gordon, A. C. Wherry, L. E. Arnold.

For information regarding exhibits and hotel accommodations: A. C. Wherry, J. Boyd Gordon.

Papers and clinics—E. C. Fairweather, George Francis Stehl. Printing and programs—L. E. Arnold, W. J. Davis.

The 1913 officers are: W. J. Davis, president, Salt Lake; S. B. Thatcher, first vice-president, Logan; E. G. Van Law, second vice president, Salt Lake; W. G. Dalrymple, secretary-treasurer, Ogden.

Monday, June 23.
Morning session, 8 o'clock sharp. Secretary in attendance to receive dues.

9 o'clock, Address by Governor Spry.

Response by President W. J. Davis. 10 o'clock—Paper, "Practical Hints on Office Sanitation," Dr. John S. Marshall, M. D., Sc. D., Captain U. S. Army, retired, clinician for the California State Dental association.

11 o'clock—Paper, "Cleft Palate," E. A. Tripp, Salt Lake City.

Discussion opened by E. G. Van Law, Salt Lake City.

11:45 o'clock—Paper, "A Case of Difficult Extraction," Joseph H. Grant, Jr., Kaysville, Utah.

Discussion opened by Claud Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City.

12:30 o'clock—Executive committee in session.

Evening Session, 8 o'clock sharp. Paper—"Adenoids, Their Results and Treatment" (stereoscopic illustrated), D. O. Martin, Salt Lake City.

Discussion opened by Otto J. Monson, Salt Lake City.

Paper—"Prosthetic Occlusion" (stereoscopic illustrated), J. F. Christensen, Salt Lake City.

Discussion opened by I. P. Stewart, Logan, Utah.

Moving picture—"Toothache." This film was purchased by the Salt Lake County Dental society and has been shown at the Rex theater in Salt Lake, and has been on the road, showing in Utah, Nevada, Colorado and Montana. Any individual or society wishing to secure the use of this film should communicate with Dr. Robert Hall, Kearns building, Salt Lake.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.
Executive committee in session. 9 o'clock—Paper, "The Unclean Mouth," Dr. John S. Marshall, M. D., D. D. S., captain U. S. Army, retired.

Discussion opened by Enoch Van Cott, Salt Lake City.

Paper—"Practical Suggestions on Fees and Investments," A. H. Gilbert, San Diego, Cal., clinician for the Southern California Dental association.

Discussion opened by A. C. Wherry, Salt Lake City.

Paper—"Crown and Bridge Work," Calvin W. Richards, Bountiful, Utah.

Discussion opened by L. E. Arnold, Salt Lake City.

Paper—"Some Progress in Dentistry," From the Dusty Past to the Mighty Present," G. Emmett Brown, Salt Lake City.

Discussion opened by F. C. Osgood, Ogden, Utah.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 Sharp. Election of officers.

Don't forget the swim at the gym following this meeting.

Tuesday Evening, 7 o'clock. Banquet, grill room, Hotel Utah.

25 to Ogden Canyon and return, including Free Concert and Free Dance.

FOX FARMING IN NOVA SCOTIA. In November, 1907, a report from the Sydney Consulate by Consul West described two small "fox farms" which had been running in the vicinity of Sydney for several years. On inquiring, it is found that lack of attention on the part of the owners bred inattention on the part of keepers, sufficient care was not taken of the foxes; some died, others escaped by burrowing, some were killed, and the farms were abandoned. Summed up in the words of one of the investors, "The inability to secure a superintendent who understood the business was the cause of failure."

However, the office records show that at that time a number of fox pelts were shipped to the United States from this port, and that the average value was about \$275 each. In his report Consul West noted a flourishing fox farm as being established in Prince county, Prince Edward island. The industry on that island has had a remarkable success and, to all appearances, is on a firm basis. The success achieved there

has given the industry an impetus, and several Sydney men have now formed a company to breed foxes for their pelts. A tract of ten acres in Westmount has been secured, which will be fenced, the fence running five feet under ground to prevent burrowing, with dens and pens for the animals. The services of a superintendent who has had years of experience in breeding and rearing foxes have been secured; and, as the men conducting the affair are well known for their ability and success in their several lines of business, the venture should meet with success—Consular Report.

Colored people's dance at The Hermitage, on June 26. Come and see the fun.

BEARDS, THEIR USES AND ABUSES. At last in this age of clean-shaven men a voice has been raised in defense—no, in praise—of whiskers. Nature gave man facial hair for a purpose, and constructed the nerves of his face accordingly, says Dr. F. A. Kraft, Commissioner of Health in Milwaukee, and every man, he thinks, should wear a beard and mustache—if he can raise 'em. A man's general health, he declares, depends largely upon whether he shaves or not. Contrary to the idea that whiskers are not salutary, he insists that is just what they are. And they are splendid for the nerves. A clean-shaven man cannot have the tranquil nervous system of the bearded. Moreover, he has a theory that shaving hurts the eyes, and says that European oculists have found very few eye troubles among those who sport facial fringe. Shaving is blamed as flying directly in the face of nature.

The notion that whiskers go with placidity will be accepted readily enough. The very habit of stroking them is probably soothing and restful. The time saved by not shaving lessens the rush that much. They are, moreover, popularly associated with easy-going and even backward types just as the illustrators and novelists have taught us to associate clean-shaven and sharpness as synonyms. That whiskers may be good for the throat may be believed, but that their removal injures the eyes requires further proof. As to flying in the face of nature which gave us that adornment "for some purpose," the purport will have to be more clearly and definitely established before we return to the beads and trails of the last century. The same theory would bar haircuts, and, under the same back to the garb of Eden, because it is just as reasonable to suppose that if nature gave us whiskers for a purpose the failure to send us into the world in clothes argues that we should not wear any.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Do you know about the many new attractions for the children at The Hermitage?

A UNIVERSAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM. Somewhat grotesque is the plan of the Argentine finger-print expert, Dr. Juan Vucetich, now visiting in New York, for a world-wide system of registering everybody. The American notion, he thinks, is quite wrong. We look upon identification as something that concerns criminals only and have the records of acquitted persons destroyed as though a public registration were a stigma. In the Argentine Republic, on the contrary, a description of every citizen with finger prints is recorded in the government records. The list is not yet complete, for the population is over 4,000,000, while but 2,000,000 records are on file in the office of the minister of war and the minister of the interior, but it is meant to take in everybody, and he is to urge a universal extension of that policy in his address to the International Congress of Chiefs of Police, to be held in Washington.

FLOWERS OF DECORATION

"Learn One Thing Every Day"

No. 1. THE ROSE

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There were roses in the hanging garden of Babylon three thousand years ago. You will remember that Solomon sang, "I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley," and Homer in his Iliad and Odyssey borrows the colors of the rose to describe the rising sun.

There is a fable that Flora, having found the dead body of her favorite nymph, whose beauty was equal to all the Olympian deities to change it into a flower of such wondrous hue and fragrance that all other flowers might acknowledge it to be their queen. Apollo lent the vivifying power of his beams, Bacchus bathed it in nectar, and the other gods joined in making what was always called by the Greeks the Queen of Flowers—the rose. All roses were white until one eventful day as Venus went sighing for Adonis—

Her naked foot a rude thorn tore,
From sting of briar it bled,
And when the blood ran evermore
It dyed the roses red.

And so it came to pass that the rose was consecrated to Aurora, as its colors had the richness of the rising sun. But when the devil came into the world the rose grew thorns, according to the wisdom of Zoroaster.

The Persians tell a different story. Their first rose bloomed in Guilan

at the time the flowers demanded from Allah a new sovereign because the drowsy lotus would slumber at night. In one of their old curious tales all the birds appear before Solomon and charge the nightingale with disturbing their rest by his plaintive strains of night music. The nightingale is summoned before the king, and tells that it has been his love for the rose that has driven him to despair—how he beat his wings against her white breast until they bled—and the red rose was born. It may have been the beauty of the blood red rose that formed the king's decision—the nightingale was acquitted.

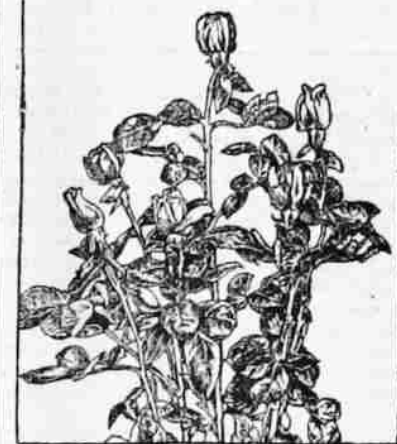
The Arabs hold that the first rose sprang from a drop of sweat that fell from the brow of Mohammed. They never tread upon a rose petal or suffer one to lie on the ground.

The Christian religion believes that the first rose bloomed in a terrestrial paradise, and the rose in Christian art and legend is given the first place in connection with the Blessed Virgin; for it has been universally deemed her special flower.

Since its earliest cultivation in Central and northern Europe many centuries ago the rose has proved itself the most adaptable to varying conditions of climate of any flower that grows, and it has been crossed and recrossed so many times that it is now difficult to calculate the number of species of which the genus consists, though the diverse opinions of botanists estimate 250 different kinds, exclusive of the mere garden varieties.

It is little wonder that for so many centuries the rose has remained the "Queen of Flowers."

Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Standard. You can get a beautiful intaglio production of the above picture—five others, equally attractive, 7x9 inches in size, with this week's "The Mentor" a well known authority covers the subject of pictures and stories of the week. You will know art, literature, history, science, and travel, and own exquisite pictures. On sale at Spargo's Bookstore.



A literal carrying out of that plan would be a stupendous undertaking. Estimates of the world's population vary, but that matters little, since before everybody could be registered the total might double. Whether it is 1500 millions a conservative estimate for the present day, or 300 millions, as it may be in another century or so, it would be rather like trying to keep a record of the flying leaves of the forest. Men come and men go like the bubbles on a river, "sparkling, bursting, borne away"; there is something almost absurd in the thought of registering all these ephemeral atoms.

That such a fine-meshed net should please police officials is a matter of course, and to some extent it might be of service in repressing crime, though this may be overestimated. It is not mainly certain of identification in case of flight that deters from crime. But whatever the demonstrable advantages may be, they would not wholly remove the distrust which many feel of a system of registry which destroys all shelter for the individual whether from punishment for wrong-doing or from persecution by a high-handed government.

Americans as a rule have a distaste for this elaborate police supervision of militaristic European countries; they are not likely to look with favor on the adoption of a registry system which would be a powerful instrument of the few against the many.

The feeling may be needless, but it is quite natural in a democratic country which prefers the minimum of paternalistic supervision.—Springfield Republican.

Free Concert at the
Hermitage every after-
noon and Sunday even-
ings.

REPRESENTING AT LEISURE.

Shimmering—understand Bean-brought fell in love with his wife at first sight.

Hemorrhage—Yes, and now he is sorry he didn't take a second look—From Judge.

PARAGON OF PARROTS.

Customer—But is he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't use dreadful language.

Dealer—It's a saint, lady; sings 'ym's beautiful. I ad some parrots wot used to swear something awful, but, if you'll believe me, lady, this 'ere bird converted the lot—London Bystander.

NUFF CED.

"Can I sell you a book on 'Correct English'?"
"Do you speak by it?"
"Yes."
"No."—Boston Transcript.

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